THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.] ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872. [VOLUME V---NUMBER 99

Evening Edition.

Price Five Cents

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

[ELECTION NOVEMBER 5]

FOR CONGRESS:

LUTHER J. GLENN,

OF FULTON COUNTY.

[ELECTION NOVEMBER 5]

Fulton Democratic Ticket.

FOR ORDINARY:
DANIEL PITTMAN.

FOR SHERIFF:
A. M. PERKERSON.

FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT:
W. R. VENABLE.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:
C. M. PAYNE.

FOR TAX RECEIVER:
A. G. GRIER.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR:
S. R. HOYLE.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
B. F. WALKER.

FOR CORONER:
WILLIAM KILE.

[ELECTION JANUARY 1]

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 8, 1872

☞ *An Interesting Reading on Fourth Page.*

Georgia News.

Jeff Long, colored, has called a meeting of the Radicals in Macon, for the purpose of explaining his reasons for the advice he recently gave them as to going to the polls armed.—*Macon Enterprise.*

A man named Yearwood, living near Rome, lost his mind a few days since and became a raving lunatic. He rushed out of his house and fell upon a man by the name of Hills, who was quietly driving his wagon along the road, seized Hills by the throat, jerked him out of the wagon and beat him with a standard of the wagon, that he died in about two hours after he was hurt. Yearwood's condition is very deplorable.—*Rome Commercial.*

Sugar cane crops abundant. A wife beating in Bainbridge last week. Simon Engel has been elected President of the German Harmony Club of Bainbridge. A fire in Bainbridge on the night of the 4th. The losses are very heavy. A. Hinds & Bro., one store house valued at $2,000; stock of goods valued at $6,000; insurance light. Patterson & McNair, one store house valued at $3,000, insured for $2,500; stock of goods insured. I. M. Rosenfeld, stock of goods valued at $9,000; insured $1,500. W. W. Harrell, one store house valued at $900. Casper Lewis, one store house valued at $800, pulled down by Hook and Ladder Company. No insurance on the two latter. Charles Meinham, Simon Weil and I. Kivilecki, were also losers. The Hinds Brothers are the heaviest losers. *Bainbridge Sun.*

GEORGIA ELECTION RETURNS

BERRIEN COUNTY.

NASHVILLE, GA., October 3, 1872.

Last Tuesday (1st instant) was a gala day for the Democracy of this county. General Wright, of Albany, according to appointment, addressed a large crowd of the citizens of this county in his usual logical, forcible, and impressive manner, showing clearly the fraud and corruption of the Radical party, and the many reasons why he would vote for Greeley is preference to Grant, and wound up by saying that talking to a people that were all of one mind—that all believed as he did—was like enjoying a protracted meeting where all were converted: it was joy inexpressible that could only be realized by being the participants. While General Wright was speaking Captain Tarver, the elector for this District, and Colonel Barnett, of Quitman, arrived. Captain Tarver then entertained the audience for an hour and a half in one of the most forcible arguments in favor of Greeley and Brown that I have heard or seen during the campaign, after which Colonel Barnett set the crowd to laughing for a half hour with his wit, for which the Colonel has a special gift. These gentlemen have done us good by turning the Straights Greeley followers.

The election here yesterday passed off quietly, and is as follows: J. M. Smith, 614; J. A. Walker, 23. Senator 6th District—J. D. Knight, (Dem.) 58; Joshua Griffin, (Rad.) 36. For Representatives—W. H. Snead (Dem.) 59; Martin Shaw, (Dem.) 151; Thos. M. Ray, (Dem.) 148; J. T. Carroll, (Dem.) 46.

I think we can do fifty votes better than this next election. We have thoroughly organized to get every man to the polls by having committees in each District to look after every man who can't or won't go to the polls, and especially the colored voters, of whom there are very few.

Yours respectfully,

B. F. W.

SCREVEN COUNTY.

SYLVANIA, GA., October 4, 1872.

The following is the result of the election in this county on the 2d instant: Smith, 656; Walker, 154. Representatives—Dell, (Dem.) 60; Jenkins, (Rad.) 163.

A Stupendous Fraud—The Negro Exodus.

During the past ten days, our community has been forced to witness an amount of brazen effrontery well calculated to excite the deepest indignation. Agents from Pennsylvania have been in our midst engaging negro men—ostensibly for work upon railroads, in quarries, rolling mills, &c., but really for the purpose of voting for the Grant Radical candidates in the approaching State election on the 8th of the present month. Nor is this the only place where this fraudulent business has been carried on. One hundred and fifty negroes have been ticketed from the Charleston depot, as many more from Harper's Ferry and from Harrisonburg and other points in the Valley. In short, the whole northern border of Virginia, and the counties of Maryland contiguous to Pennsylvania have been scoured by these villainous agents of Simon Cameron for negro men to aid in defeating the efforts of the honest voters of Pennsylvania to rid themselves of the rule of the pounderers who have gotten possession of the government of that State.

The sudden demand for such large numbers of negro women just now—on the eve of a State election which, it is supposed, will foreshadow the result in November is, of itself, sufficient to create suspicion; but we are not left to conjecture as to the criminal purpose of this rapid colonization. Enough has been ascertained and is susceptible of proof, to warrant the statement that the Radical managers in Pennsylvania will attempt by means of these colonized negroes to defeat the will of the legal voters of the State in the coming election.

For reasons which it is not prudent to state, we will not publish all the details that have come to our knowledge in regard to this stupendous fraud. They are known to the proper parties in Pennsylvania, and we have their assurance that no effort will be spared to prevent its success and bring the guilty agents to justice.—*Winchester Times.*

☞ Grant's leading organ, the New York Times, is edited by a British subject.

GRANT'S POLITICAL BASTILE.

New York Vainly Interferes for Mercy—Pondering a Pardon Eight Months—Grant and the Ku-Klux Again—The Imprisonment of B. G. Brown, of South Carolina, Nothing new to Grant—The First Appeal in Behalf of the Old Man Made Over Seven Months Ago Through Mr. Wills and Mrs. M. J. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, Ga.; next Governor and Mrs. Hoffman, of New York.

ATLANTA, GA., September 30, 1872.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR.—In February last I was convalescing from an attack of rheumatism when my friend, the Rev. David Wills, President of Oglethorpe University at this place, called to see me. I soon discovered the Doctor was not in his usual spirits, and upon asking the cause he said:

"I am not only deeply concerned but very sad at the state of affairs in South Carolina." [It had been his former home, and he was warmly attached to his friends there.]

"What new disaster has befallen the people of that unhappy State?" I asked.

"Why, only last night we entertained two young men who were flying for their lives from their homes there, and who are going under assumed names to live in Tennessee. They brought us the sad intelligence of the arrest of an old friend, a Mr. Samuel G. Brown, of York county. This had been done by order of Judge Bond, and after a mock trial he has been sentenced to five years of hard labor in the State Penitentiary of New York, and is now confined in the prison at Albany."

"Why have they done this?" I asked.

"Upon the plea that he was connected with the Ku-Klux."

"Well, is it true, and did they prove that he was?"

"They proved anything they wished to, for the witnesses were bribed, and notwithstanding the old man filed an affidavit proving that so far from acting in concert with the so-called Ku-Klux he had gone at midnight on a recent occasion to prevent the murder of a negro, was sentenced to five years' hard labor in the State Prison of New York, and required to pay a fine of $1,000. As he had no money to satisfy this atrocious demand the modern Jeffreys has ordered his plantation to be levied upon and sold, and at its sale the poor man's family will be turned adrift upon the world homeless, fatherless and in poverty. Knowing your husband to be the champion of constitutional liberty, the embodiment of those qualities which make a man truly great and noble, and believing that you must imbibe his sentiments, I hope I shall not appeal in vain. Now, if the authorities will permit it, will you not visit this old man in his loneliness and try to brighten his prisoner's cell by ministering to his wants. If you have any scruples about his being a Southerner, let me tell you that I fed and cared for many a Union soldier during the war, and that my husband, who was a surgeon, gave the same attention to Union prisoners that he did to our own brave boys, believing that common humanity demanded such a course, and with the hope that our conduct might find its duplicate in some kind but Northern breast. Rev. Dr. Wills, a Presbyterian divine, who has begged me to intercede in behalf of this old man, has known him for years. He says he is an honest, upright man, whose character is above reproach, and that he is innocent of all charges preferred against him. The Carolina people can do nothing for him, for the heel of the tyrant grinds them to the earth, and the same Government which hung a dead woman, and which overrides Congress and the Constitution, plunges old men into penitentiaries in a distant State, and exiles those who would intercede for them. Thus it is reserved for a Georgian woman to aid a sister State and to raise her voice against the atrocities which are daily being enacted in her beloved, heart-bleeding and prostrate South. If the old man needs clothing or comforts, I will at once make up a purse and send it on to supply his wants. Hoping I have asked nothing at your hands which you will find it impossible to grant, and begging you to communicate with me at your earliest convenience, believe me to be, respectfully yours, etc.

MARIA JOURDAN WESTMORELAND.

To this letter came the following reply:

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE,
ALBANY, N. Y., February 25, 1872.

Dear Mrs. Westmoreland: I received your letter several days ago, and it has given me great pleasure to assist in any way and relieve the suffering of the innocent. The Governor and myself visited Mr. Brown this morning and had a long and interesting conversation with him. He stated the facts of his imprisonment with great exactness, and I am confident with truth. He says he is not in want of anything, but I am certain if his friends should send him a box of clothing, under-clothing or any comfort—it would be very acceptable. He is troubled with rheumatism, and Mr. Pillsbury, of the prison, said he would see that he had some flannels and other articles which I told him I would pay for. Mr. Pillsbury says if his friends decide to send him a box he will deliver the contents to Mr. Brown. The Governor is much interested in the case, and has written to the President for a pardon, but we said nothing to Mr. Brown on the subject, as it would be cruel to give hope when our efforts may be in vain. If you send any comforts to the old man, the box can be expressed to our care, and I will see that Mr. Brown receives it, or to Mr. Pillsbury, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. Hoping to receive news from the President that will gladden the hearts of wife and children, as well as those who have taken such an interest in the old man's troubles, I remain, yours sincerely,

MRS. JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

P. S.—As soon as an answer is received from Washington I will write you.

A month later, in response to another letter as to how the appeal for pardon prospered, this letter came:

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE,
ALBANY, N. Y., March 31, 1872.

Dear Mrs. Westmoreland: The Governor has heard nothing from Washington except a letter saying the case was being examined and would be reported as soon as possible, and I will then write you again. You mentioned in your letter that a purse would be sent for Mr. Brown. I hardly think it necessary, as Mr. Pillsbury has promised to get anything that will make him more comfortable. However, it would make him happy to think his friends remembered him, and you will do as you think best. Hoping to hear from Washington soon, I remain, yours sincerely,

MRS. J. T. HOFFMAN.

Three months later came this letter from the wife of the unfortunate prisoner:

YORK COUNTY, S. C., June 16, 1872.

My Dear Mrs. Westmoreland: Some time since, through a kind friend who visited Albany, New York, I heard of the very kind and sympathetic letter addressed by you to my husband, S. T. Brown, now imprisoned at that place. In a letter from him shortly after he received yours, not being permitted to do so himself, he requested me to answer it and convey to you his heartfelt and warmest thanks for the kindly interest you manifest in his behalf, and the sweet and deep sympathy you express for him in this time of the trials and sufferings. He requested me to say to you and Dr. Wills that next to the approbation of God and his own conscience nothing could give him more joy and happiness in his present condition than to be the recipient of such sympathy as you express, and to know that he has such friends as Dr. Wills and yourself. He also directed me to say to you that Governor and Mrs. Hoffman called at the prison to see him, and were the bearers of your very kind letter, and that they manifested much kindness and solicitude for his welfare and proper treatment by those who have him in charge. He is permitted to write only once a month to his family, is required to work ten hours a day, is not permitted to communicate with any one, and is not allowed to receive anything except through the hands of the superintendent. Our family consists of myself, four daughters, and two sons, who are now absent—driven away by the military tyranny and imbecile of the party who have incarcerated their father in distant prison. We write to him every week and send him such things as he needs or desires and that can be conveniently sent. He is now tolerably well supplied with clothing and bedding, and his fare is pretty good. We have sent him one box of provisions, which he received, and with which he was very much pleased. Through a friend who visited Albany very recently, I am happy to learn that he is not now confined and guarded so closely as he was, that his hours of work are less, that his communication with others there is not so strictly prevented as formerly, and that generally he has more liberty. I know you will pardon me for thus obtruding these particulars upon your attention, but they are kindly called forth by your letter. And now, my dear friend, how shall I express to you and Dr. Wills the thanks, free and heartfelt, for your kindness and solicitude for the welfare of one who may be esteemed by friends, yet is doubly endeared to us by the sacred names of husband, father, friend, counsellor, and helpmate amidst the sorrows and trials of this troublous life. My daughters unite with me in sending their warmest thanks and much love to you and Dr. Wills and family, and I remain respectfully and grate fully yours,

M. M. BROWN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

The Elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Fire-Works Seized on Steamers.

Accident at Brooklyn, New York.

Financial and Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 8.—The day is delightful. Voting is progressing quietly. Advice from Connecticut indicate the Liberal gains in the town elections. The Liberal Mayor has been elected in Hartford by 158 majority over the regular Republican nominee and Independent Democrat. Twenty-five negroes have been arrested in Newark, New Jersey, for false registration in one ward.

NEW YORK, October 8.—On Saturday, while the steamers Charleston and South Carolina were being loaded, one of the cases gaped open, and it was discovered to contain fireworks. The custom house officer thereupon made an examination, and found several cases containing fireworks of every description. These boxes were invoiced as fancy goods, and were accordingly seized. It is thought that in this way the steamer Bienville was set on fire, as shippers of these goods have been forwarding on Southern vessels for some time.

The Tribune's Philadelphia special says both sides are confident. Rush claim 20,000 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., October 8.—A full vote is being polled and the election is progressing very quietly under the new law. All taverns are closed. The United States Marshal has 800 special officers on duty distributed among the wards where trouble is likely to occur. Up to noon no serious disturbances are reported.

Reddy the Blacksmith, from New York, was arrested after voting three times and locked up for future hearing. Fifteen tax receipts were found on him.

In the Fourth Ward, the strongest Democratic ward in the city, the hourly announcement of the votes cast shows that more Republican votes have been cast than usually polled during the whole day.

CINCINNATI, O., October 8.—There was a riot in the vicinity of a negro meeting and a Liberal torch-light procession, the origin of which is obscure. Several white men were shot and several negroes knocked down. The negroes took possession of the Armory and guarded all approaches. At midnight the police closed in on the armory, and at half-past one all was quiet. The whites retired and the negroes evacuated the Armory.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., October 8.—The fall of a political stand killed two and hurt several.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 19½; sales 633 bales.

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet and steady. Pork steady. Lard quiet; steam 8½@8¾. Turpentine quiet at 63@64. Rosin steady at $4 55@4 60 for strained. Freights dull.

Money firm at 7. Gold weaker at 12¾. Governments quiet but steady. State bonds quiet.

LONDON, October 8, noon.—Consols 92¾; 5's 84¾.

PARIS, October 8.—Rentes 83f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, October 8, noon.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; uplands 9¾; Orleans 10¾.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn and wheat declined; red winter wheat 12s 1d. Corn 30s.

LATER.—Cotton quiet; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; Orleans for October, 9 11-16.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, Oct. 8, 1 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—This morning pleasant. Quite a number of wagons from the country in the city. Trade only tolerable. A decline of 1 cent in the price of gold.

Cotton quiet and steady at 16@16¼.

EXCHANGE.—Buying at ¼ discount; selling at par.

FINANCIAL.—Money market easier; we quote money at 1@ per month. Gold buying 111; selling at 112. Silver buying at 105; selling at 108.

BOBBIE AND BROCAT.—Georgia 6s 75@75; 7s 86@86; new Georgia headrail, the State Treasury 61. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 75@75, 8s 85@85. Augusta 6s@6s. Georgia Railroad stock 94@96, Georgia Railroad bonds 95@96. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 90@92; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94@96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 93@95. Atlanta National Bank stock 120.

BACON.—We quote shoulders 9½; clear sides 12; clear rib sides 12½; country hams 13½@13; S. C. hams 16@19; plain canvass hams 15

BULK MEATS.—Shoulders 8½; C. R. sides 11½; clear sides 12; long clear sides 10½.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 13½; cans, 12½; tierces, 11¾.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 00; extra family $8 75@9 00; family $8 25@8 50; superfine $5 50@7 00

GRAIN.—We quote white corn 88; yellow and mixed 80. Wheat best quality $1 70@1 75; common] Georgia red $1 40. Oats 55@65. Rye 1 25@1 50. Barley $1 10@$1 15.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 25; chickens 22½@25; country butter 25@30.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed, Granulated and Powdered 14¼. Coffee A 13@13½; for Extra C 12¾@13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11¾@13. Tallow 7. Liver pool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Stear Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6@7½c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5@7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21@21½. Ginger 15. Pepper 25. Corn meal 87@90. Starch 6@10. Rice 9@10 for tierces. Java Coffee 27@30. Rio 20@24. New Orleans syrup 70@75; Molasses—hhds. 57, bbls. 60. Cheese, factory, 14@16.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11; Graniteville, 4-4, 13½; Trion, 4-4, 12½; Augusta, 4-4, 12½; Graniteville, 3-4 9; Augusta, 3-4, 9; light osnaburgs 14; heavy osnaburgs 16c; Yarns $1 60.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 16½; magnolia and other Western brands 17@18; double anchor and Ladlow 18. Ties 9@10. These prices are shaded to the trade.

HAY.—Western timothy $37@38; Georgia new crop $30@35.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Quinces 75@$1 per bushel; Sweet Potatoes $1 00 per bushel. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 10c per bunch. Onions 50c per peck. Irish potatoes 40c per peck. Apples 40c per peck; per bushel 75@$1. Cabbage 10@25c a piece. Chestnuts $4 per bushel.

DRY GOODS.—Cambrics—glazed 9@10; pa per colors 10½; high colors 11½. Bleached Cotton 7@21. Ginghams—heavy 12½@25. Tickings 9@30.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10@10½; Arnold 10; Albions 11½; Spragues 11½; Richmond 11½; Dunnells 11½.

TOBACCO.—Low grades, sound dark, 46@48; low grades, sound mahogany, 50@52; medium 52@55; medium bright 65@70; good bright 65@80; favorite brands of fine 85@$1 10. Trade quite active.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $6 25; 3d, $6 50; 6d, $6 75; 4d, $7; 3d, $8 25; fine, $9 75; finishing, different kinds, 75c on above prices.

LEATHER.—Calf skins—domestic 30@48 per dozen; French 45@$66. Harness leather 38@45c per pound; sole leather 27@33½ oak 28@50c; split 40c; kips, country, 45@60c per pound.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder $5; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 25; half kegs $4; quarter kegs $2 25. Patent shot bag $3 25.

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GEMS OF STRAUSS!

THIS publishers offer to the public this unique and most attractive collection, brought out, as one may say, under the eye of the great composer, and containing his very best works. It is embellished with a fine

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The "first applause" on its appearance, warns us that the fine book is to be inevitably ALL THE FASHION the present season—Price, $2 50 in Boards; $3 50 in Cloth.

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In the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia.

HARVEY TERRY and others, Complainants, and THE MECHANICS' AND PLANTERS' BANK, and HIRAM ROBERTS, Defendants. In Equity.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that by virtue of an order granted by the Honorable John Erskine, one of the Judges of the said Court, the undersigned has been appointed Master in Chancery in the aforesaid cause, to examine into and take an account of the amount, character and by whom incumbered, of all claims and liens of whatsoever, including attorneys, assignees, receivers, etc., against the fund assigned by the

MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' BANK

to Hiram Roberts for the benefit of its creditors, or in any manner arising out of or connected with the execution of said trust, and report the same to the next term of said Court.

And that in accordance with said order the undersigned will hold a sitting at his office in the city of SAVANNAH, at 10 A. M., on the twenty-first day of October next, and report upon the said several claims upon said fund.

ANDREW SLOAN, Master etc.

Savannah, Ga., September 18, 1872.
sept19 d1aw 3w

Paris Millinery Emporium,

No. 35 WHITEHALL STREET,

(UP-STAIRS, OVER HEADOR & BRO.)

Mrs. E. L. McDowell

HAS just returned from New York with an elegant assortment of Fashionable Millinery, consisting in part of PARIS BONNETS AND HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, Real and Imitation Hair Goods, Sets of Curls, Lace Collars and Cuffs and Furs, etc., of THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

To which she would solicit a call from her old customers and ladies of Atlanta and vicinity, and visitors to the STATE FAIR, and will be prepared to suit the most fastidious. oct2—d1m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of

BOWIE & CHOLSTIN,

To carry on a General Commission and Produce business in this city, on Forsyth street, near the Capitol.

JNO. A. BOWIE,
LOUIS CHOLSTIN.

Atlanta, Ga., October 1st, 1872. oct1—d1w

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving at 6 o'clock, from the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. I serve Cobb's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive at Duluth at 6 o'clock P. M. Returning for the same route to Atlanta. Leave Duluth at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Cobb's Hotel, in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms moderate.

J. W. JAMES & CO.
sept8—d3m

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in Newnan, agreeably to an order of the Ordinary of Coweta county, Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

within the legal hours of sale, that

Valuable Farm

belonging to the estate of Gilbert D. Greer, late of said county, deceased. The place is situated about 1-of a mile north of Newnan, and contains seven hundred acres, with good orchards, a fine large and

Commodious Dwelling,

suitable outhouses, etc. Also, at the same time and place, three hundred acres of land on the west side of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, on which Mr. —— now resides, belonging to the same estate.

All sold for distribution according to the last will and testament of Gilbert D. Greer, deceased.

Terms one-half cash—balance small notes at ninety days

sep29 d1m E. B. ROSSER, Administrator.

Coal! Coal!

DR. J. S. WILLSON would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is prepared to furnish them with the best quality of Coal in the market—either at Wholesale or Retail.

Office and Yard corner Marietta and Forsyth Streets, Atlanta.

Post Office Box 545. J. S. WILLSON,
sep29—d1m Agent.

THE GENUINE

STANARD SCALES.

More than 250 Different Modifications

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FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
246 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
53 Camp Street, New Orleans

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
118 Milk Street, Boston.

For sale by leading Hardward Dealers.
sep17—d1taw4m

GAINESVILLE HOTEL,

Gainesville, Georgia,

J. A. CHRISTIAN, Proprietor.

THIS House has been Refitted and Supplied with New Furniture, and will compare with the best. The Table always supplied with the best the market affords, and special attention given to the comfort of guests.

There will be found at all times upon the arrival of regular trains, at the depot, hacks, etc., to convey to this house, free of charge, its patrons.

RATES OF BOARD:

Single Meals	$ 50	Two Weeks	$15 00
Per Day	2 00		
Per Week	10 00	Per Month	35 00

may7—sept24-d1f

Fulton Court of Ordinary,

CHAMBERS, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1872.

IT is ordered that there be collected by Samuel R. Hoyle, Esq., Tax Collector of said county, or his successor in office, 30 per cent. upon the State tax to pay bonds and coupons upon bonds falling due the present year; 25 per cent. for Jury purposes; 15 per cent for Jail purposes; 10 per cent. for Pauper purposes; 10 per cent. for Bridge and Road purposes; and 20 per cent. for general county purposes; making in the aggregate one hundred per cent. upon the State tax proper, which is hereby levied for the year 1872; and it is further ordered that the said Collector give bond in the sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars, with security to be approved by this Court, conditioned to faithfully collect and pay over the same according to law.

The State tax (proper) ..... is 40 cents on the $100 00
The State tax (school) ..... is 10 cents on the $100 00
The County tax ..... is 40 cents on the $100 00
Total tax ..... is 90 cents on the $100 00

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary
oct3 d1m Fulton County.

Also, for Campaign Goods, address
GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, or New York.
july18—dawaim

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

To the Superior Court of said county:

YOUR petitioner, Paul Jones, Senior, showeth that in the course of trade and for a valuable consideration, on the 19th day of December, 1871, he purchase from Jesse C. Kyle, he acquired title to a promissory note (here to the Court shown) for the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars, made by one H Sells, W. & S Rondean and P H Snoos, payable to said Kyle, or bearer, dated February 13th, 1871, and due on or before the first day of January, 1872; and that at the same time he, by assignment from the said Kyle, acquired title to a mortgage deed, (here also to the Court shown) executed by said Amy H. Sells to said Kyle and his assigns, to secure the payment of said note, and bearing even date therewith; which mortgage deed covers and embraces all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of A J Orme's subdivision of block number one hundred and forty-six, in original lot number fifty-one, in the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county—said portion fronting north on East Harris street, one hundred and eighty-three feet and running back on Forsyth street two hundred and two feet, with all the rights, members and appurtenances to the said premises in anywise belonging.

Your petitioner avers that the condition of said mortgage deed is broken, that said note is wholly unpaid, and that the amount due thereon is eight thousand dollars, principal, besides interest, from maturity. He therefore prays that said mortgage may be foreclosed, and that the usual rule to that end be granted and served according to law.

P. E. BLECKLEY,
June 7, 1872. Petitioner's Attorney.

On filing the foregoing petition, it is ordered by the court that the said mortgagor, Amy H. Sells, pay into court on or before the first day of the next term, to wit, the second Monday in October next, the principal, interest and cost, or show cause why the equity of redemption vested in the said mortgagor, Amy H. Sells should not be forever barred and foreclosed; and that this rule be served as prescribed by law.

P. E. BLECKLEY,
June 7, 1872. Petitioner's Attorney.

A true copy from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court.

W. R. VENABLE,
June 8-d1awtm Clerk.

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JONESBORO, GA., July 11, 1872.

Dr. H. Nunn, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: I followed up your treatment as directed for nearly a month, when I desisted. In about ten days or two weeks afterward my hearing returned, and now I hear about as well, quite as well, so far as I can tell, as I did before I lost the use of my left ear, in June, 1871. I feel that I am under obligations to you for your treatment, for I am relieved of a great deal of inconvenience and inconvenience.

Fraternally yours,
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To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

Morning Edition.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872.

The Democratic Rally To-Night.

Remember the Democratic rally to-night at James' Hall. Col. Clarke, Senator Geo. Hillyer and others will speak.

☞ The average circulation of THE CONSTITUTION, daily, for the three months ending October 1st, exceeded three (3,000) thousand.

Personal.

We had the pleasure of calls yesterday from the Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, United States Senator from Georgia, and Captain Paine, of Savannah, Representative in the last Congress.

Go to James' Hall to the Meeting.

All the Ward Clubs and the citizens generally are invited to-night to the Democratic meeting at James' Hall.

Music. Speeches by Col. Clarke and Senator Hillyer.

☞ We thank Mr. E. W. Peabody for an invitation to the Third Annual Fair of the Columbus Industrial Association. The Fair begins on the 20th day of October, and runs for five days.

☞ General Young, Colonel Alston, Colonel Printup and Colonel Graham will address the citizens of the 7th Congressional district, at the following times and places:

Marietta, Cobb county, on Friday the 11th. Ringgold, Saturday the 12th. Dallas, Saturday 19th. Buchanan, Tuesday 22d. Rock Mart, Wednesday 23d. Dalton, night of the 24th.

The Elections Yesterday.

To enable our readers to understand the elections yesterday we give the following figures:

Pennsylvania has given 655,662 as her highest vote. This was in 1868, when the Radical majority for Grant was 28,598, the vote standing 342,280 Radical, and 313,682 Democrat. In 1871, on a vote of 553,619, the Radical majority was 14,575.

Ohio gave her highest vote in 1868. It was 518,828. The Radical majority was 41,428. In 1871, on a vote of 456,878, the Radical majority was 20,168.

Indiana gave 348,582 in 1868, and a Radical majority of 9,573. In 1870, in a vote of 317,560, she gave a Democratic majority of 2,558.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

We have kept our readers posted about the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad muddle. We learn that the matter has been temporarily fixed. Governor Smith has obtained a recognition of Georgia's rights. He delivers ver the road to Wm. J. Haralson and Louis Rice, Receivers of the road under decree of the United States Court in Alabama, and J. C. Stanton, general manager.

They recognize Georgia's right and hold the road at the will of Governor Smith to deliver it to him at any time.

By this arrangement the road can be run without derogation to Georgia's right of possession.

The State can at any time resume possession, and is secured against loss.

ANOTHER GRAND RALLY.

Democratic Meeting at James' Hall.

This, Wednesday, night there will be a grand rally of the Democracy at James' Hall. Colonel E. Y. Clarke having been invited by one of the Ward Clubs to address them, the Executive Committee has concluded upon a general meeting of the Democracy, that evening. Colonel Clarke, Senator George Hillyer and others will deliver addresses.

All the clubs of the city are especially invited to turn out.

The ladies are cordially pressed to come out and a portion of the hall will be reserved for them.

One of these gentlemen has just returned from the North, and will give us the results of his observations there. We shall then have the news from the great State elections of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, to make the affair interesting.

Pennsylvania.

In order to enable our readers to understand the desperate frauds that have been resorted to in Pennsylvania by the Grant party, it is only necessary to explain the registration of voters in Philadelphia. It runs up to 162,168 voters in a population of 670,023.

New York, with 900,000 people, or 230,000 more than Philadelphia, never has registered more than 160,709 voters.

Some idea, therefore, can be formed of the extent to which illegal voters have been poured into Philadelphia by the Grant people from this disproportionately large registration.

It is supposed that 20,000 illegal voters have been sent into Pennsylvania to vote the Grant ticket. How far these frauds can be thwarted remains to be seen. It will be recognized at once that the Radicals have given up the State on a fair vote, and trust now to frauds to elect their ticket.

A Hundred Years Says Henry Wilson; to Make Rebel Blood Loyal.

Here is the pointed way in which Henry Wilson, the Grant candidate for Vice President, put it in a speech in Cincinnati the other day:

"I hope the Republican party will continue to hold the government of this country, and control its affairs, for at least a century to come. [Great applause.] *I think it will take at least a hundred years to make every drop of rebel blood in this land loyal blood;* to make every heart that loved slavery love liberty; to make every man that believes in caste believe that God has made us all, and that Christ died for us, and that we are brothers the wide world over. The mission of the Republican party of the United States is not accomplished.

This puts it brashly. Wilson thinks it will take one hundred years to make Southern blood fit for participation in the power of the government.

Now if our good folks will contrast this venomous utterance with Greeley's generous, kindly expressions, they will be able to see some difference between Greeley and Grant.

☞ The difference between the cost of telegraphing in this country and in England is enormous. There, a message of ten words may be sent to any part of England, Scotland or Ireland, for one shilling, or twenty-four cents. Here the rates are various, but far in excess of what they are abroad. Yet they ought not to be a cent higher than in England.

Georgia State Fair.

The Georgia State Fair opens on Monday next, October 14. And will continue for 6 days.

The premium list is the largest and most varied ever offered in the State.

The number of entries is greater than ever made before up to this date.

Ample railroad and steamboat arrangements have been made for freight and passage at half fares. An effort is on foot for an excursion train on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Road. Also for convenient accommodation trains on the roads leading into the city.

The Marietta Street Railroad has been extended in the direction of the fair grounds, and a new gate and footway will be provided at the near corner of the grounds.

The Western and Atlantic Railway train will run regularly to and from the grounds, and will sell round tickets, taking passengers both ways and admitting at the gates.

Marietta street, Walton street and Luckie street are all in good condition, leading to the Fair Grounds, for private conveyances.

The buildings and track are in good order, and the grounds look finely. The carriage ways through and around them are well worked, and more convenient foot-paths provided than ever heretofore.

Practicing for the tournament and training for exhibition has begun, and citizens will find the drive a pleasant one; and the use of the track will, to some extent, improve it, although already in good condition.

Information has been received of the arrival by steamer of the Todd & Raffet engine for running machinery, and its shipment per Savannah for Atlanta. Also of the arrival at Charleston of the Road Steamer and portable engine for steam ploughing.

Cobb county entered to-day for the $500 gold premium.

We understand from gentlemen from various counties that the attendance from the country generally will be large.

Railroad and Fair tickets will be on sale at the Union Passenger Depot and Fair tickets at the gates. Ample arrangements are made for meals and refreshments on the grounds. There is a pleasant ladies' cottage, to which ladies can retire when fatigued, with all needful accommodations for their refreshments.

The interest manifested abroad is great, but it is not sufficiently felt and diffused in the city. It is time for the city to wake up and do its part towards the general result of the Fair. Everything without is encouraging, but at home there is apathy. During the few remaining days before the opening let our citizens concentrate their energies, and make a point of maintaining the reputation of Atlanta for vigor and enterprise.

Having a Good Effect.

The high-handed outrages of the Radical managers here, Colonel H. P. Farrow and Commissioner Conley, in making election capital for the North and West by the use of the machinery of the Federal Court about the late election, is having a happy effect on our people.

Whatever divisions there may have been, they are rapidly healing. The policy represented by Grant and his fuglemen here is being made odious to a degree that is opening the eyes of all good men. Our Straight friends, we are glad to say, are rapidly aligning themselves with their companions, and declaring for Greeley.

When they see the Grant cause pushed by means so indefensible; when they see our people outraged; when they see the desperate unscrupulous attempt to excite a war of races; when they see the great engine of the United States Court put in motion to drive a political party; when they see men ordered to jail without a hearing for doing their duty; when they see the military called into Court under a pretext to overawe accused prisoners, they feel practically the burden of misgovernment against which all men opposed to Grant are contending.

Whatever may have been Greeley's past position, he is now against those high-handed oppressions, and his election means their removal forever.

Some thing of this kind was, perhaps, necessary to show the true status of affairs. But no man now can hesitate.

We are glad to see that the true men are coming into line. They feel that even to be neutral is to help the tyrannies that are being perpetrated on us under the guise of law.

The Climax Reached.

We thought that the arrest of two policemen in discharge of their duty, the refusing them a hearing, and the balling them in an exhorbitant bond to appear at Court by the United States Commissioner was heavy. But the climax of the political campaign of the Federal judiciary under Grant was reached yesterday, when the Federal soldiers were brought into Court to over-awe the accused.

It was a pitiable spectacle, a mockery of justice, a libel upon our great judicial tribunals, that a petty officer like Conley should drag the bayonet into use to help him run justice. There were the packs of negroes and the accused and their witnesses and but few others. Where was the pretext for using soldiers unless the black element needed restraint.

It is well understood that it was all fixed up to telegraph for partisan purposes.

And to such base uses does law come under Grant and his minions.

The Radical Attempt at Disorder.

The evidence is accumulating to show the desperate plot of the Radicals to precipitate trouble at the late election. The following from the Savannah Republican speaks for itself and tells a significant tale:

We have it, on indubitable authority, that on the morning of Wednesday from sixty to one hundred special United States Deputy Marshals were secretly sworn in and furnished with blank warrants to arrest any of our citizens they might regard as interfering with the freedom of elections under the amendments, and sent to the polling place. This whole thing was done secretly—these men were furnished with no badges, nor any external evidence of being United States officers; and their attempting to arrest citizens would inevitably have led to resistance on the part of those thus interfered with by irresponsible persons, and possibly to a general riot. The sneaking way in which the thing was done inspires the suspicion that these men were sent in the double capacity of *spies*, in the hope of their picking up some crumbs of comfort for their employers, to give a pretext for interfering before or after with the popular verdict—and *as instigators of riot*, had it paid to make one, which, fortunately for the peace of our city, it did not.

☞ A Jersey paper tells a very interesting story of a little boy in that State. He was climbing an apple tree, and when upon the topmost limb he slipped and fell to the ground. He was picked up and carried to the house in an insensible condition. After watching by his bedside through many weary hours, his mother perceived signs of returning consciousness. Leaning over him she asked if there was anything she could do for him, now that he began to feel better? Should she bathe his forehead, or change his pillow, or fan him? Was there anything he wanted? Opening his eyes languidly, and looking at her, he said: "Yes; I want a pair of pants with a pocket behind." He got them.

☞ Dion Boucicault says that America has the three best comedians in the world, and names Joseph Jefferson first, of course; then William Warren, of Boston, whose father was in his day a famous manager of Holliday-Street Theatre, Baltimore; and Lester Wallack. Of Jefferson, Boucicault says: "When I was teaching him to play Caleb Plummer and Salem Scudder he took the parts out of my hands and bettered my instruction."

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered in Atlanta, Tuesday, October 8, 1872.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

L. Garner, et al., vs. W. W. Gibbs. Ejectment, from Murray.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the possession of a house and lot in the town of Spring Place in the county of Murray. The following statement of facts were agreed on by the parties at the trial: That one Randall was the owner of the premises in dispute from the year 1856; that he sold and conveyed the same to Garner, the plaintiff's lessee, on the 24th day of April 1863, who went into the possession thereof, and continued in possession, either by himself or tenants, up to the month of January, 1869 that on the 8th day of July, 1861, Whitte more obtained a verdict and judgment against Randall, from which Randall entered an appeal, which was pending until the 17th of October, 1866, when the final verdict and judgment in the case was rendered against him. An execution issued upon this final judgment on the 7th of December, 1868, and was levied on the property sued for and sold by the sheriff as the property of Randall on the 5th of January 1869, and purchased by Walker who, in the month of March thereafter, sold the property to Gibbs, the defendant, who has been in possession of it ever since. The Court charged the jury that the judgment entered up on the first verdict from which an appeal was taken in 1861, prevented an alienation of the property by the defendant pending the appeal, and as it was admitted the plaintiff had not been in possession of the property for four years from the rendition of the final judgment, the plaintiff could not recover, to which charge the plaintiff excepted. The only question made in this case is, whether a purchaser of real estate from a defendant pending an appeal from the first verdict and judgment thereon, is protected as a *bona fide* purchaser under the provisions of the 3525th section of the Code, when such purchaser has been in the possession of the property for four years from the date of the judgment on the first verdict, but has not been in possession of the property for four years from the date of the final judgment on the appeal trial. It is contended by the plaintiff in error that he is so protected because that section of the Code declares that the property shall be discharged from the lien of any judgment against the person from whom he purchased. The first judgment on the verdict only bound the defendant's property so far as to prevent an alienation of it by the defendant between the signing of the first judgment and the signing of the final judgment on the appeal trial. Code 3523. The judgment sighed upon the first verdict was suspended pending the appeal. Code 3511. The plaintiff could not have enforced the collection of his judgment by levy and sale of the defendant's property until he had obtained his final judgment on the appeal trial in October, 1866, and it is admitted that the plaintiff had not been in possession of the property four years from that time. It is quite clear, we think, that the time did not begin to run against the plaintiff in the judgment until he had obtained and could enforce it against the property of the defendant and, therefore, the lien of the judgment was not discharged from the property purchased by the plaintiff from Randall the defendant in that judgment.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.
D. A. Walker, by brief, for defendant.

J. W. Horne, et. al., vs. J. Polk Howell. Ejectment, from Whitfield.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant to recover possession of a lot of land in Whitfield county. The jury on the trial of the case under the charge of the Court found a verdict for the defendant. A motion was made for a new trial which was overruled and the plaintiffs excepted. The evidence as contained in the record is, in substance, as follows:

The lot of land was granted by the State to the minors of Joseph Barnes—Emily, Caroline and Sarah; Emily married Andrew J. Denham, Caroline married William D. Bevil, and Sarah married Robert S. Denham. Robert S. Denham and William D. Bevil conveyed the lot to Owen H. Kenon by deed executed 25th November, 1845, recorded 12th October, 1855.

Kenon conveyed said lot to James U. Horne 18th November, 1850, deed recorded 12th October, 1855. It was admitted on the trial that the said lot lies in Whitfield county, defendant was in possession at the beginning of the suit, and that Horne, before commencement of the action, demanded to be let into possession with J. P. Howell as tenant in common of the premises in dispute, which was refused by Howell, that similar demand was made by Horne on Evan S. Howell, father of defendant.

It was also admitted on the trial that plaintiffs had commenced a previous action of ejectment against defendant for recovery of the whole of the lot in dispute on same demises in the Superior Court of Whitfield county on 3d October, 1868, in which action defendant had been duly served, and that on the 6th September, 1869, plaintiff paid costs on said first action and had it dismissed regularly, and within six months thereafter commenced this action.

The above are the material facts upon which plaintiff relied.

The following facts were proved by the defendant: Andrew J. Denham and Emily Denham, his wife, conveyed the whole of the lot in dispute to John W. Beck by deed executed March 10th, 1856, recorded June 24th, 1856.

Beck also conveyed the undivided half interest in said lot to Evan S. Howell by deed executed 3d September, 1861, recorded 9th September, 1861.

Mills conveyed to Evan S. Howell his half interest in said lot by deed executed 11th June, 1863, and recorded 3d July, 1863.

It was admitted that Fleming Payne became tenant of Beck on said land 9th April, 1857.

The Court permitted E. S. Howell to testify on the stand (over the objection of plaintiff's counsel) that "he and Mills in the summer of 1860, bought the land from Beck and paid a portion of the purchase price in money and gave note for balance." Howell testified that he and Mills went into possession in the fall of 1860. Beck's tenant attorned to them. They and their tenants kept possession thenceforward until January, 1864, when they left. They got one Wilson to get one Haddock to take possession. Howell returned in the fall of 1865, and found Haddock in possession.

Howell says he never heard Beck's title questioned. John Wilson testified that Beck put Payne on the land in 1857, and that the land had been continuously occupied since. He got Haddock to go on it in 1864. Haddock stayed until Howell's sons took possession.

Whitefield testified that he was present when A. J. Denham sold to Beck. Denham said he had good title—one interest in right of his wife and two interests by purchase from R. S. Denham and Bevil—and could make good title. This conversation was had the day before the trade was actually made. This witness says in said conversation something was said about the claim of one "Holcomb" or "Holkins" to the land, and that said claimant had been shipwrecked.

Beck testified that he bought the whole of the lot from A. J. Denham in good faith—Denham representing that he had title thereto; that he put Payne in possession of the lot as tenant the latter part of March, 1857; had been held by his tenants continuously up to date of sale to Howell.

Plaintiff produced in rebuttal testimony of A. J. Denham, that he married one of said minors; owned but one undivided third of said land; sold that to Beck; told Beck who owned the other two-thirds; Beck wrote the deed; represented to him that he required a deed to the whole lot in order to get possession; confided to Beck as to the kind of deed he should make; is very positive that he told Beck repeatedly that he could sell him but one-third, and allowed Beck to make such a deed as he (Beck) thought necessary; that he and Beck also talked of the adverse claim of one "Holcomb" or "Holkins."

The plaintiffs claim the right to recover in this case as tenants in common, and the main question made on the argument before this Court, was whether the defendant, under the facts of the case, holds the possession of the land adversely as against the plaintiffs, who claim to be tenants in common with him, so as to be protected in his possession by prescription under the statute which was plead as a defence to the plaintiff's action. The defendant claims the right to the seven year's possession of the land under color of title derived from Beck, and the question is whether Beck's title and possession of the land under it found those claiming under him was adverse to the other tenants in common? Denham and his wife, Emily, one of the tenants in common, conveyed the whole lot to Beck in 1856, and he entered into the possession of it under that deed, or held possession of it by his tenant, which deed was duly recorded. This act of Denham and wife, one of the tenants in common, in conveying the whole lot to Beck, who took possession of it, claiming the entire lot as his own, was a disseisin and ouster of the other tenants in common, and Beck and those claiming under him, by deed to the whole lot, held the possession thereof adversely to the other tenants in common, and if they failed to assert their right to recover the same until the expiration of seven years, they were barred. There can be no doubt that one tenant in common may disseise and oust another tenant in common, and it is a general rule that when one enters into the possession of land under a deed duly recorded, as in this case, claiming title to the whole tract specified in the deed, and exercises the usual acts of ownership over it, such possession is adverse to all persons who claim title to the same land, although such persons may have been tenants in common. The possession under a title and claim to the whole lot, is hostile to and adverse to the title and claim of those who claim a part thereof as tenants in common. The evidence of Howell, which was objected to, was properly admitted to show that the purchase of the land from Beck was made in good faith, as it tended to sustain the defense relied on by the defendant. In view of the facts contained in the record there was no error in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

McCutchen & Shumate, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.

Johnson and McCamy, D. A. Walker, for defendant.

The Southwestern Railroad Company et. al. vs. The Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company. Injunction, from Bibb.

WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the Southwestern Railroad Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, against the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, praying for an injunction to restrain the latter company from erecting and constructing a line of telegraph on the right of way heretofore granted by the General Assembly to the Southwestern Railroad Company. On hearing the application for the injunction, the Judge refused to grant it, and the complainants excepted. The defendant is a foreign corporation, created and chartered by the laws the State of New York, and claims the right to construct, erect, and maintain its line of telegraph upon the right of way of the Southwestern Railroad Company, under an act of the General Assembly of this State passed on the 26th of August, 1872. There can be no doubt, we think, that it was competent for the General Assembly, in the exercise of its sovereign authority, to grant to this foreign corporation the privilege and right, to erect, construct, and maintain its line of telegraph upon the public domain of this State, if in its judgment, the public interest required it, with this limitation, however, that it could not authorize this foreign corporation, or any other corporation, to take private property for that purpose without providing that just compensation should be made to the owners of the private property so taken and appropriated in the erection and construction of its telegraph line; and the main controlling question in this case is, whether such provision has been made by the Act under which the defendant claims. The third section of the Act declares "that in the event that any rail road company should deem that they had sustained damage by reason of the location of a telegraph line over their right of way, the damage, if any, shall be assessed and paid as follows: the railroad company shall select one commissioner, and the person or telegraph company constructing such telegraph line shall select another, and these two shall select a third, and the three persons thus selected shall assess the damage, if any, and the amount so awarded by them shall be paid by the person or telegraph company constructing said line to the railroad company." It is a fundamental principle of the law that private property shall not be taken for the use of the public, without just compensation, and the term compensation, in the sense of the law, means that it shall be paid for at a fair valuation. Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government and shall be impartial and complete. Constitution of 1868. The right-of-way of the Southwestern Railroad Company, including three hundred feet on each side of the same, is vested in that company, the 4th section of its charter vests the fee simple of the land constituting the right-of way in the company and it is the private property of that corporation, and the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company have not the legal right, permanently to appropriate any part of its right-of-way, its private property, for the erection and construction of its telegraph line without first paying the company therefor. Does the Act of the General Assembly, under which the defendant claims the right to appropriate and to use the complainant's right-of-way, provide for such payment as is contemplated by the fundamental law of the State? The act simply provides for an arbitration to assess and award the damages sustained by reason of the location of the tele graph line of the defendant (a foreign corporation) on the right-of-way of the complainant's road; there is no provision made in the Act for the enforcement of the award against the property of the defendant either by judgment thereon, or otherwise. The company is not compelled to assess the value of land taken by the company for the purposes of its road, and the jury summoned by the sheriff return a verdict for $1,500, from which the road appeals and the jury in the Superior Court render a verdict of $900, the owner of the land must pay the costs of the proceedings on appeal, under those clauses of the charter, which provide that the appealing party must give bond conditioned to pay the party appealed against all the costs of the trial *de novo*, as well as the costs of the writ of *ad quod damnum*, in the event that the finding of the jury in the trial *de novo*, shall not be more favorable to the appealing party that the finding of the jury under the writ of *ad quod damnum* in the first instance," and that "if the trial *de novo* on the appeal shall not be more favorable to the appealing party than the original trial and verdict, the party appealing shall pay all costs of the whole proceeding;" and again, that "costs shall be paid by the company; except in cases where appeal is taken, in which cases the costs to abide the result of the trial in the Circuit (Superior) Court as hereinabove provided."

Judgment affirmed.

Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.
McCutchen & Shumate, represented by E. N. Broyles, for defendant.

James Lay vs. A. K. Seago. Equity, from Gordon.

MONTGOMERY, J.

2. A deed of land given by an insolvent debtor to a creditor in trust to secure the payment of his debt, which deed provides that if the debt is not paid in four months the creditor may sell the land at public outcry, and reimburse himself out of the proceeds for his debt, cost and expenses, and that he is "to pay the balance, if any there is," to the grantor, is not, on account of such provision for payment of the balance, void under section 1919 of the Code. The law would give that direction to the balance without the provision.

3. An accommodation acceptance of a bill of exchange for a commission, to enable the drawer to raise money by discounting it, where commission and discount amount to more than legal interest, is not *per se* usurious on the part of the acceptor. In a suit by the acceptor against the drawer to recover the amount which he alleges he had to pay on his acceptance, whether this method was used as a cloak for usury, or not, is a question of fact for the jury. If the acceptor was the real lender, it would be usury, but if the transaction was a bona fide sale of credit, it would not. The Judge in this case, to whom was referred questions of law and fact, having found the transaction untainted with usury, which finding is supported by evidence, this Court will not disturb the judgment.

3. If a surety on a contract originally usurious, pays it, and in payment includes the usury, he is entitled to recover it of his principal, unless previous to the payment, he had notice of the intention of the principal to resist the usury. Code, section 2136.

Judgment affirmed.

Pain & McConnell, D. A. Walker, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Dabney, for defendant.

How to Live Cheaply.—Dr. Dio Lewis relates how he lived for a week on food that cost fifty-four and a quarter cents. He worked hard during the meantime, and gained half a pound. He took two meals a day. The following are specimen ones: Sunday breakfast, hulled southern corn, with a little milk; dinner, the same; total cost, six cents. Tuesday breakfast, two cents' worth of beans, with half a cents' worth of vinegar. Wednesday dinner, two cents' worth of beef stew, a quarter of a cent's worth of pepper, and a cents' worthy of hominy pudding. Saturday dinner, lobster, three cents; bread one cent; hominy salad, one cent; cracked wheat and milk, two cents. This day he had a "spree"—cost, seven cents.

Fannie Hill vs. John Hill. Alimony, from Whitfield.

McCAY, J.

The Act of 1870, in relation to temporary alimony, whilst it authorizes the minor children, when in the custody of the wife, to be included in the alimony granted, does not change the rule which authorizes the Judge to look into all the facts and circumstances, and grant or refuse the alimony at his discretion.

In this case, we do not think, under all the circumstances, that the Judge acted contrary to a sound discretion in refusing the alimony as to either the wife or minor children.

Judgment affirmed.

D. A. Walker, Jos. Glenn, for plaintiff in error.

McCutchen & Shumate, represented by R. J. McCamy, for defendant.

S. P. and Julia Green vs. J. H. Lowry. Complaint, from Whitfield.

McCAY, J.

When in November, 1864, a contract was made for board for a year, and in February, 1865, a note was given for the sum agreed on, but the boarding ceased in August, 1865, and in November, 1865, the parties had a settlement, and the equities of their Confederate contract were agreed upon, the true value of the board actually received, settled, and a new note given for what was due:

Held, That this contract of November, 1865, was not a renewal of the note of February, 1865, and that the tax affidavit required by the Act of October 13, 1870, was not necessary.

In this case we think the verdict of the jury is fully supported by the evidence and there being no material error in the charge of the Court, there was no error in refusing a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

McCutchen & Shumate, S. Green, represented by R. J. McCamy, for plaintiff's in error.

W. K. Moore, by brief, for defendant.

West Tate vs. The State. Murder, from Oglethorpe.

McCAY, J.

On the trial of an indictment for murder, when there is a general plea of not guilty, it is not error as against the prisoner for the Judge to charge the jury as to the law of justifiable homicide, even though, from the evidence, it is plain that the prisoner is in any event guilty of manslaughter. An error of the Court in his charge to the jury, which could not, in any view of it, have injured the prisoner under the evidence, is no ground for a new trial.

When the evidence showed that, without any considerable provation, the prisoner "went at the deceased with an axe," and the deceased standing in his place picked up a heavy oak stick, and was stricken by the prisoner with the axe and killed as he was raising the stick, and the Judge charged the jury that if the deceased picked up the stick to defend himself, the prisoner was guilty only of manslaughter, and the jury found the defendant guilty of murder:

Held, That the charge was not one of which the prisoner could complain.

J. D. Mathews, Edwards & Shannon, for plaintiff in error.

Sam Lumpkin, Solicitor General, Robert Hester, for the State.

R. A. Whitman vs. James Bolling. Ejectment from Catoosa.

MONTGOMERY, J.

1. It is not enough for a *bona fide* purchaser of realty who has had possession of the same for four years, where the property is levied on under judgment against a prior owner and offered at Sheriff's sale, to give notice at the sale, at which he was present and bid on the property, that he holds the title to it. He should state also that it is not subject to the execution. If he fail to do so he is estopped from denying that the judgment was a lien on the property in a subsequent suit to recover the land bought by him against the purchaser who bought at the sale.

2. Evidence that a prior owner of the land sued for was authorized by attorneys for plaintiff in fi. fa. to control the execution under which the land was sold by the Sheriff, and bought by defendants should have been permitted to go to the jury, where there was some proof that such former owner was then acting as agent for the plaintiff in the ejectment suit in effecting the sale of the property for the purpose of perfecting the title of his principal, to whom he had sold the land by a warranty deed, but which purpose had failed by reason of the defendant in ejectment bidding more for the property than the plaintiff, as his said agent, was willing to pay.

3. It is no error in the court to refuse to allow the jury to mould their verdict so as to effect the interest of a person not a party to the suit.

Judgment reversed.

E. M. Dodson, W. W. Payne, for plaintiff in error.

J. H. Anderson, A. T. Hackett, represented by W. H. Dabney, for defendant.

A. C. Leak vs. The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company. Right-of-way, from Whitfield.

MONTGOMERY, J.

Under the charter of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, if the writ of *ad quod damnum* provided for in the charter, issues to assess the value of land taken by the company for the purposes of its road, and the jury summoned by the sheriff return a verdict for $1,500, from which the road appeals and the jury in the Superior Court render a verdict of $900, the owner of the land must pay the costs of the proceedings on appeal, under those clauses of the charter, which provide that the appealing party must give bond conditioned to pay the party appealed against all the costs of the trial *de novo*, as well as the costs of the writ of *ad quod damnum*, in the event that the finding of the jury in the trial *de novo*, shall not be more favorable to the appealing party that the finding of the jury under the writ of *ad quod damnum* in the first instance," and that "if the trial *de novo* on the appeal shall not be more favorable to the appealing party than the original trial and verdict, the party appealing shall pay all costs of the whole proceeding;" and again, that "costs shall be paid by the company; except in cases where appeal is taken, in which cases the costs to abide the result of the trial in the Circuit (Superior) Court as hereinabove provided."

Judgment affirmed.

Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.
McCutchen & Shumate, represented by E. N. Broyles, for defendant.

James Lay vs. A. K. Seago. Equity, from Gordon.

MONTGOMERY, J.

2. A deed of land given by an insolvent debtor to a creditor in trust to secure the payment of his debt, which deed provides that if the debt is not paid in four months the creditor may sell the land at public outcry, and reimburse himself out of the proceeds for his debt, cost and expenses, and that he is "to pay the balance, if any there is," to the grantor, is not, on account of such provision for payment of the balance, void under section 1919 of the Code. The law would give that direction to the balance without the provision.

3. An accommodation acceptance of a bill of exchange for a commission, to enable the drawer to raise money by discounting it, where commission and discount amount to more than legal interest, is not *per se* usurious on the part of the acceptor. In a suit by the acceptor against the drawer to recover the amount which he alleges he had to pay on his acceptance, whether this method was used as a cloak for usury, or not, is a question of fact for the jury. If the acceptor was the real lender, it would be usury, but if the transaction was a bona fide sale of credit, it would not. The Judge in this case, to whom was referred questions of law and fact, having found the transaction untainted with usury, which finding is supported by evidence, this Court will not disturb the judgment.

3. If a surety on a contract originally usurious, pays it, and in payment includes the usury, he is entitled to recover it of his principal, unless previous to the payment, he had notice of the intention of the principal to resist the usury. Code, section 2136.

Judgment affirmed.

Pain & McConnell, D. A. Walker, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Dabney, for defendant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

The Elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio.

Interesting News from Various Quarters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8.—Pennsylvania seems to have gone for Hartranft and Indiana for Hendricks. No opinions in regard to Ohio. Bets are freely offered that Hartranft has 10,000 majority. Forney and McClure concede the State to Hartranft.

BUCKALEW'S MAJORITIES.

Middleton, 53; Reading, 5th ward, 33—Republican gain, 9; Salisbury, 10; Bath, 19; Moore, 247; Cochranton, 45; Westmoreland, 117; Eckesborough, 14; Emans, 33; Millerstown, 6; Northampton, 19.

HARTRANFT'S MAJORITIES.

Mount Carmel 197; Upper Chester, 27; Chichester, 38; Reading, 1st ward, 103—Republican gain, 51; Harbor Creek, 121.

The President has received a dispatch from Hitchcock that Nebraska has undoubtedly gone Republican.

Congressman Beck is here.

The Cabinet transacted the regular routine of business to day.

Shipman is elected delegate from the District by a heavy majority.

Private dispatches report the Liberal majority in Cincinnati to be 2,500.

The chances for Hendricks are favorable.

The Republicans are less confident about Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION, OCTOBER 8.

LEBANON, PA., October 8.—Hartranft fifty ahead.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., October 8.—Buckalew gaining ground.

WESTCHESTER, PA., October 8.—Hartranft runs well up with his ticket.

EASTON, PA., October 8.—Buckalew appears ahead—heavy vote.

PITTSBURG, PA., October 8.—On a vote of 6,000, cast in three hours, the Republican majority was 1,200.

At noon, fifty districts, Hartranft stood 6,338; Buckalew 4,462. Nothing definite. Hartranft behind his ticket as far as heard from.

BETHLEM, PA., October 8.—First Ward—Hartranft 39.

BEDFORD, PA., October 8.—Buckalew 39.

NEW HOPE, PA., October 8.—Hartranft 1 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., October 8.—In 13 wards during the first hour Hartranft was 2,631 ahead of Buckalew, and over 600 ahead of his ticket. This is viewed as indicating Hartranft will exceed the rest of the Republican ticket, and not fall behind as supposed. The 2d ward will be carried by the Republicans for the first time in 6 years. Hartranft led his ticket early in the day.

READING, PENN., October 8.—Buckalew's majority will not exceed 6,000.

ERIE, PENN., October 8.—Buckalew is running ahead.

COLUMBUS, O., October 8.—In Warren City, Trumbull county, three wards give Wykoff, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, 501; Wiley, Democratic candidate, 269. The returns from twenty townships in the various counties of the State show a net Republican gain over the majority for Secretary of State in 1870 of 848. Two of these townships show a Democratic gain of 20 votes.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 8.—R. J. Wright, Clerk of the District Court, and his brother, W. A. Wright, Deputy Sheriff, were killed this morning by Chief of Police, Sherwood, and Officer Shepherd. The friends of the Wrights armed themselves with shot guns, found and killed Shepherd, and are searching in every direction for Sherwood. All concerned belonged to the same political party.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 8.—The election returns, so far, are very meager. The ticket is very long and returns have only been received from the small precincts. The vote is very close, and it will be late before a correct estimate can be made. Allen county gives Hendricks 110 majority. Guilford township gives Brown 45 majority.

LONDON, ENG., October 8.—The explosion in the coal mine at Morley yesterday was far more serious in its results than at first dispatched. It is now known that forty miners were killed.

The price of coal has again advanced. The mining companies of Belgium are not able to execute the orders they have received to send coal to this country in consequence of the scarcity of miners in that country.

MADRID, SPAIN, October 8.—In the Cortes the President decided that under the rules of the House, debate on the motion to amend the address by inserting a paragraph asking for the abolition of slavery, was out of order.

After the shopkeepers' manifestation yesterday, which temporarily subsided on the promise of Alicede that the tax on show bills would be reconsidered, crowds again collected on the streets and hissed the members of the city government who were trying to allay the excitement and assailed the police with clubs and stones. The civil force being unable to suppress the disorder, and the rioters becoming more violent, a battalion of the National Guards was called and cleared the streets. Several persons were injured, but none killed. Order was restored.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8.—General C. C. Walcott, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ohio, telegraphs that the State is safe for 15,000 Republican majority.

Nothing definite from Indiana, but waifs are unfavorable.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Cotton steady; uplands 19½; Orleans 19½; sales 2,406 bales.

Cotton receipts to-day—net 692; gross 4,988 bales.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 16,750 bales, as follows: October, 18 7-16a 18½. November, 18¼a18½. December, 18⅜a 18 13-16. January, 18¾a18 15-16. February, 19⅛a19½. March, 19½a20¼. April, 20¼. May, 20¾a20⅞.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky lower at 91½. Wheat shade firmer. Corn inactive. Rice in fair request. Pork firm at $14 62½ 14 75. Lard dull. Turpentine active, with a good export demand. Navals quiet. Freights dull.

Money 5@6. Sterling 8½. Gold 18¼a18⅜. Governments firm, and a fraction better. State bonds dull and nominal.

LATER—6's 16½; 62s 15½; 64s 15½; 65s 16; new 14½; 67s 14½; 68s 14½; new 5s 10½; 10-40s 8. Tennessee 6s 72; new 72. Virginia 6s 44; new 48. Consols 50; deferred 15; Louisiana 6s 50; new 48. Levee 6s 35, do 6s 60. Alabama 8s 60; 5s 60. Georgia 6s 67; 7s 86. North Carolinas 30; new 15; special tax 11. South Carolinas 40; new 23; April and October 23½.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—Flour very dull; treble extra and lower brands saleable only with a small business at a decline of 10@20c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 36a36½; at east St. Louis on track 33a33. Whisky not saleable at over 89c@9. Pork quiet and unchanged at $14 75 on orders. Bacon, demand light; holders firm; shoulders 8; clear rib sides 12; clear sides 12½ for order lots. Lard quiet and unchanged.

AUGUSTA, October 8.—Cotton quiet and weak; middlings 17½; net receipts 1,078 bales; sales 1,039.

MOBILE, October 8.—Cotton quiet and tending downward; middlings 18 5-8; low middling 18½; net receipts 1,228 bales; exports coastwise 260; sales 2,500; stock 8,732.

SAVANNAH, October 8.—Cotton—good ordinary 17 1-4; low middlings 17 3-4; middlings 18; net receipts 401; exports to Great Britain 3,203; sales

The Daily Constitution.
ATLANTA!
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872.

City Intelligence.

BE THERE.—Where? At the speaking at James' Hall to-night.

We are requested to state that the Episcopal Bazar will open next Saturday morning.

PARIS MILLINERY EMPORIUM.—See notice in Business and Local column.

THE Gainesville Hotel is for rent or exchange for Atlanta property.

TRINITY CHURCH.—The regular monthly communion of the Church will be held to-night.

DAY'S LENGTH.—Eleven hours and twenty-eight minutes.

DEAD.—A very fine monkey belonging to the Great Western Menagerie and Circus Combination died in this place on Sunday.

BLOCKADE.—Our business men are experiencing some little trouble on account of the decision of freights, both from the North and South.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The cases of the 65 colored persons captured at King's Hall, on Monday night, are set down for a hearing on Saturday next.

NEEDED.—A substantial stone wall is being built on the North side corner of Pryor and Mitchell streets, opposite E ness.

FRUIT.—New crop oranges are being received by some of our fruit dealers. Also bananas. Atlanta is pretty well supplied with fine apples.

LEASED.—Mr. Kries has leased the Gaskill lot, corner of Whitehall and Peters streets, and is erecting a business house.

FOR RENT.—A convenient six room house on Whitehall street. Every convenience about the place; accessible to business.

MARRIED.—Sunday afternoon Judge Sasseen married Mr. W. A. Dean to Miss Carrie Marst, at the residence of Mr. Dean on Decatur street.

WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT.—That the Macon boys hollow out mosquitoes and put a small piece of burning candle in them, and use them as Chinese lanterns.

STATE CONVENTION.—A number of Good Templars passed through the city on yesterday en route to the State Convention of their organization, which meets in Rome to-day.

BE SURE TO GO to James' Hall to-night. The ladies particularly invited to attend. A pretty night, comfortable hall, good seats and speakers of considerable reputation.

OIL.—From the advertisement of Mr. John T. Hagan, to be found in another column, it will be seen that the price of petro has been advanced. The trade supplied at a liberal discount.

A deaf and dumb boy was in the city yesterday soliciting assistance. He was born so. To those who have never heard, what a blank the cessation must appear—all in motion, yet silent as death.

REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Wallace & Fowler sold on yesterday the J. R. Crew lot, on McDonough street, (one acre) for two thousand and eighty dollars. Dr. Boseman, Brice Webb and Sid Holland, purchasers.

ALL ARE INVITED.—Remember the meeting at James' Hall to-night, Col. E Y. Clarke and other speakers of acknowledged ability will be present. Let the room be filled. The ladies are particularly invited.

LIVELY.—A majority of our business streets presented a very animated appearance on yesterday, and as they were with wagons and persons from the country. And yet the merchants were not happy, for it was not very much of a day for trade.

RICH.—Having just had the fine yield of potatoes turned under in the City Hall lot, Judge Parsons is now having a good quantity of stable manure put on the ground. By the time the Judge is done with it, the lot will be the most fertile piece of ground in the city.

COMPLAINTS.—We hear some persons on the streets bitterly abusing certain Radicals in this city for taking such an interest in Grant's re-election. Vel, Grant

"Is to them the convenient cow, that
Keeps them in butter and cheese."

GOOD BUSINESS.—On Saturday last, at his sale on Whitehall street, Mr Terhune retailed seven horses, twelve sheep fourteen hogs, and six hundred pounds of sausage.

During the time Mr Critter-den occupied the Kimball House, Mr. Terhune sold him $28,600 00 worth of beef.

SAVANNAH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The 16th session of lectures in the Savannah Medical College commences on the 4th of November. Professor A. G. Thomas delivers the introductory lecture. The course of instruction will be eminently practical and complete. The Savannah Medical College has an established reputation.

HAD TO GIVE UP.—There was quite a war of words yesterday between a man and a woman on Pratt street, relative to some rent. The man had to knock under and leave. As a Teuton would say, "It was yount so easy as a needle cood valk out mit a coat's eye as to get der behindt vord mit a voo man."

DANGEROUS.—The habit of throwing grape hulls and apple peelings on the side-walks is wrong and dangerous. Yesterday afternoon a gentleman on Whitehall stepped on a piece of orange peel and like Winkle of the Pickwick Club, skating, soon had a hostile desire to throw his feet in the air and dash the back of his head on a stone.

LADIES, do not fail to call at Knox's Millinery and Variety Store, and examine their stock of new Fall styles before buying. They are constantly adding to their stock all the novelties of the season, and are selling at very moderate prices, 25 Whitehall street.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT was in session on yesterday, Hon. John Erskine presiding. The case of Absalom Turner, being one of Exemption, occupied the sitting of the Court. The decision in the case was, that the property was subject to the vendor's lien; thus reversing the decision of the Registrar. The Court then granted a certificate of discharge in bankruptcy to Mr. Turner.

Court journed until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE TOURNAMENT.—The gay Knights of this county are preparing for battle array with any Knight that may meet them at the approaching Fair. Our busy mass business, you can see that by the spirited steeds they ride, and the manner in which they handle their "tools." No doubt, Knights from abroad will be present to cross lances with them.

The occasion will be one of interest and will add a pleasurable excitement to the Fair.

Athens Constitution: I have been requested by the parties who were charged with violating the Enforcement Law to express our sincere thanks to Major S. S. Spencer, E. P. Howell, W. L. Calhoun and W. T. Newman, attorneys, for their kindness and the promptness with which they defended us, without, in the prosecutions made against us, and to Generals L. J. Gartrell, Robert Toombs, A. C. Garlington, and others, who kindly tendered their services, but were not required.

Very respectfully,

SAM P. WELLS.

BLOOD THIRSTY.—Some little trouble ensued bowing with a few colored people up in front of the building where the United States Commissioner's Court was being held on Monday afternoon. One colored chap cut from the crowd was very busy loading his pistol on the street, and looking fierce like some terrible Rackyhd. He made our hair stand on end, and congealed our blood with horror, yet our private impression is that he would have run off had there been a difficulty.

NEW TOO OLD.—A colored man, whose hair was quite gray, was seated on the bridge yesterday passing away at a spelling book. Keep trying. One of the Sons a philosophers studied Greek after he was 80. John Quincy Adams studied Latin until the day of his death. Caleb Cushing, now 73 years old, during his recent sojourn in Paris, took lessons in French three hours a day under an eminent teacher. Good examples to follow—only they were white men.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Improvements are going on in all parts of Atlanta. Go in any direction you will, private residences, churches, shops, stores, etc., are going up. Messrs Cassin, Parks and Judge Collier have just begun extensive additions to their business houses on Whitehall streets, occupied by Messrs Phillips, Sanders & Co., Archer, and Messrs. Kiser & Wade. The above named gentlemen are extending their houses through to Broad street. They will be two stories high. The stores will be one hundred and twenty-five feet deep. They will be a credit to the city. Broad street is being built up very rapidly and is fast becoming one of the most important streets in the city for the wagon trade.

COTTON CROP REPORT.—Washington, October 8, 1872.—The cotton crop bulletin of September 1, 1872.—The cotton crop bulletin of September 1, 1872.—The cotton crop bulletin of September 1

The Daily Constitution.

FAREWELL, YE CARPET-BAGGER THIEVES!

BY C. D. OWENS.

For The Atlanta Constitution.]

Farewell, ye carpet-bagger thieves!
Ye plunderers still more!
Ye robbers of the treasury—
Ye Grant and Bullock slaves!

Ye stole the railroad carriages, and
Ye stole the school-fund, too!
Ye stole the railroad bonds, and did
What stealing you could do.

But now you are defeated, and
The people here will never
Allow you to have place again,
But keep you out forever.

We have an honest Governor,
And Legislature too.
In place of carpet-bagger knaves
And Bullock's thieving crew.

We have succeeded here, and soon
We'll put your party down,
And fill our highest offices
With Greeley and with Brown.

Then will our honor be restored,
And covered be our shame,
And we will then have peace indeed,
And not alone in name.

IRWINTON, GA., October 6, 1872.

Kentucky Negroes Arrested in Indiana Upon their Own Confession—Morton's Villainy Unmasked.

[Special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

SALEM, IND., October 3.—A band of 44 negroes arrived here at 2 o'clock from Mitchell, Indiana. They left Louisville yesterday and Mitchell via New Albany. Some of them said they were from Kentucky; some claimed to be from Cairo, Illinois; some refused to tell anything, but said they knew their business. Most of them said they were going beyond Indianapolis to vote for Grant. They left here at 11:15 A. M., on the Indianapolis train. A dispatch was sent to that point as soon as they left, notifying a prominent Democrat to look out for them. A heavy-set, black-whiskered, villainous-looking man, said to be one Homady, has been ranging between here and Wilmington, Daviess county, for two weeks, and is supposed to be the principal agent for importing these men. He was with General Kimball along the line of the O. & M. R. R., and at Seymour on Monday. Our friends throughout the State should be vigilant and spot these fellows at every point. Their movements should be closely watched, and information given of their movements. The Grantites here laugh at it as a good thing.

THE WHOLE GANG BAGGED.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 3.—To-day at the headquarters of the Democrats a dispatch came that forty negroes were coming here to vote, from Louisville. The Democrats boarded the train at the edge of the town and took possession of them, representing themselves as Radicals. The negroes divulged the whole plot. The negroes were hurried to the Democratic headquarters and detained until warrants could be issued against the leaders, who were forthwith arrested under the State law, and are now in prison. Their offense is a gross one against the laws of the State, and will send them to the Penitentiary. This, it is hoped, will be a good warning against the outrages intended to be perpetrated by Radicals all over the State. The names of the negroes in prison are James Henderson, Wilson B. Brumley, Edward Prather and William Johnson. The testimony before Justice Smock elicited the facts that they were furnished by Will C. David with $104 to pay transportation, and were promised $2 per day for board.

The company was composed of forty-two and divided into squads. Eighteen were under command of Brumley. He says that he has orders to go back to Kentucky for more men. He also states that one of the headquarters for imported voters in Louisville is at the custom-house, another located on the south side of Green street, two doors west of First; another on the south side of Madison, between East and Floyd. The court then adjourned until this morning. The negroes were subsequently bailed by the Radicals here. Additional arrests have been made of the following Louisville negroes: Phil. Piner, Lee Paine, Ham Parker, Henry Jackson, John Buck, John Robinson, Robert Montgomery, John Ghittenden, Joe Duncan, Bud Dunn, James Johnson.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 4.—The negroes arrested are still under bonds. The trial lasted all day, and the evidence sustained the charge made in the special yesterday. They are still under bonds. The Justice will render his decision to-morrow. It is the most flagrant and bold outrage ever attempted on the elective franchise in Indiana. The arrest and imprisonment of these negroes will have a good effect in deterring similar squads from coming over.

Dramatic Notes.

Maggie Mitchell is in Providence.

Barnum's show visits Georgia in January.

Lydia Thompson is in Boston for three weeks.

Ole Bull begins a Southern tour in November.

Sol. Smith Russell is amusing the people in Illinois.

Dan Rice is reorganizing his circus for a Southern tour.

C. W. Noyes' circus is in West Virginia coming southward.

Olive Logan will lecture at Middletown, New York, on the 10th instant.

Mrs. James Oates' Burlesque Troupe will be in Chicago October 14th.

Charlotte Cushman will appear as Meg Merrilies in New York on the 23d instant.

Amy Stanley, a dashing beauty of London, will shortly visit America with a burlesque troupe.

Scientific and Curious Facts.

A Jewish exile from Spain wrote about the telegraph in 1492.

A Jewish rabbi in Richmond writes that the lightning rod of our times was known in 1291.

Almost all the nickel from which our smaller coins are made, comes from one mine in Lancaster county, Penn. The mine has been worked for seventeen years. The refined metal is worth about 40 per pound.

How many thousands of years seeds may retain their vitality excluded from air, light or moisture is a problem. Grains of wheat taken from the hand of a mumy that is believed to have been over three thousand years in a sarcophagus, quickly germinated when sown.

Combustibilities.

Julius Kellick has been arrested in Detroit for beating his wife. She said it was the worst attack of Kellick she ever had.

A fastidious gentleman in Terre Haute hurled his boot at his wife on account of a slight deficiency in the shade of in its polish, which she had not worked up to his standard.

"Where are you going so fast, Mr. Smith?" "Home, sir, home. Don't detain me. I've just bought my wife a new bonnet, and I want to get it home before the fashion changes."

"What's to become of me, if you die?" asked an affectionate wife of her receding husband." I don't know," he snapped out, "It would look better in you to be thinking about what's to become of me."

About Women.

A beautiful woman said Fontanelle, is the purgatory of the purse and the paradise of the eye.

"Aunt, why do you sit out the long sermons of that minister?" said niece. "My dear," replied aunt, "they accustom me to eternity."

According to Haller, women bear hunger longer than men. According to Plutarch, they can resist the effects of wine better. According to Huger, they grow older and never get bald. According to Pliny, they are seldom attacked by lions (on the contrary, they will run after lions). And according to Gunter, they can talk a week.

☞ Speaking of the climate of the Argentine Republic, Professor Gould says: "A bowl of water left uncovered in the morning is dry at night; ink vanished from the ink-stand as if by magic; the bodies of dead animals dry up instead of decomposing, and neither exercise or exposure to the sun's rays produces perspiration."

SAFETY WRITING INK.—A patent has been taken out in London for the preparation of an improved safety writing ink, which consists in the addition, to any ink, of a solution of yellow prussiate of potash. Any attempt to remove this ink by means of oxalic acid or other substances changes it to a Berlin blue.

Leading Notices.

SORGHUM.—All those who left their drawbacks, until the salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most whitening, reliable and delightful article for the teeth, that ever dipped into, oct7-deod1w&wlt.

THE CLOSEST OBSERVER cannot detect Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye. Its effect is perfectly natural. Leaves no ridiculous tints. oct7 d1w&w1t.

$1,000 Reward will be paid by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in curing severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the lungs. oct7-deod1w&w1t.

BLESSINGS brighten as they take their flight. The chief of blessings is good health, without which nothing is worth the having; it is always appreciated at its true value after it is lost, but too often not before. Live properly, and correct ailments before they become rooted. For diseases of the liver, kidneys, skin, stomach, and all arising from impure or feeble blood, DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are a sure and speedy remedy. It has never yet failed in a single instance. sep13—d&w4w

DEFEND YOUR HEALTH.—The fall of the leaves not only symbolizes human decay, but promotes it. In other words, the effluvia from dying and rotting vegetation is unfavorable to health. To this and other causes—especially excess of moisture in the atmosphere—may be ascribed the prevalence of acute disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver at this season. Every person of bilious habit is liable to be very bilious in the fall. Then, too, all persons whose digestion is weak are more than ordinarily dyspeptic, and individuals predisposed to colic, diarrhœa and dysentery are particularly likely to be attacked by these complaints. The most complete defense against each and all of these distressing ailments is bodily vigor. To obtain this blessing in all its plentitude where it does not exist, and to preserve and perpetuate it where it does exist, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is earnestly recommended. It is the peculiar office of this preparation to reinforce and regulate the important organs which digest and temper the food, and convert it into life-sustaining blood. Bodily vigor depends upon the nourishing qualities of that fluid, and the nutritiousness of the blood depends upon the functional activity and regularity which it is the special province of the Bitters to secure. Hence it is the best defense of health at this season, and indeed at all seasons. When dysentery, diarrhœa, bilious colic, and other violent affections of the bowels, become epidemic, as they often do in certain parts of the country in the fall, it will be found that persons who have been wise enough to resort to the Bitters as a preventive are almost invariably exempted from the scourge. oct7-deod1w&w1t.

TWENTY YEARS YOUNGER.—To say that hundreds of maids, wives and widows look twenty years younger than they are in consequence of the complexional freshness derived from the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm, is simply to state an absolute fact, which might be promptly verified by direct testimony if ladies were as willing to tell their ages as to use the best means of making themselves lovely. Nature sometimes, but very rarely, crowns the charm of perfect features with a complexion of exquisite clearness; but even then time soon begins to make inroads upon the velvet cheek, the fair white brow, the ivory bust, the rounded arm. To preserve the "glory of woman" unblemished, even after the meridian of life has been passed, it is only necessary to use daily this cooling, healthful, vegetable preparation. oct7-deod1w&w1t.

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct2—d1y New York.

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1872. july3-dtf

THE

S. M. Agents:
It don't pay you to fight the best machine; prove our claims; get the best and sell it. Address
"DOMESTIC" S. M. Co, 96 Chambers St., N. Y.

No. 4 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.

We have several of the late Improved Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Howe, Weed and Florence Machines, that we have taken in exchange at a low price, for sale very cheap. aug23-d&wsm

Greeley or Grant

IF EITHER IS ELECTED

EVERY PERSON IN THE STATE

will want to get into some business that they can

MAKE A HANDSOME THING OF IT.

WE have two articles of our own invention and patent that is needed in every household, and meets with ready sale—both paying large profits—for which we wish to sell territory. We have all the territory of the United States to sell or exchange for real estate, except the States of Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama and three counties in the State of Georgia.

One of our inventions and patents is a Peach Stoner and Halver. With this machine, one hand can do the work of six or eight hands, and at the same time increase the value of the fruit 25 to 30 per cent; when dried, as it cuts the peach in strictly halves and thereby prevents worms from getting to the dried fruit.

Men, in selling the machines, can make very easily if a good salesman from FIVE to FIFTY DOLLARS per day, clear of all expense.

Having been a cotton planter, and being fond of farming, I would exchange the right to one or both articles for a specified amount of territory for a good plantation, with or without stock and provisions, in South Georgia or Middle Florida.

Call at my office on Marietta street, or address,
DR. J. S. WILLSON,
sep29-dtf P. O. Box 545, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,
—AND—
THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.
The GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours a day. Prospectus FREE. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep26—jul19-d&w1y

R. W. JONES, Covington, Ga. | A. A. MORRIS, Jonesboro, Ga.

LIVERY
Sale and Feed Stables,

COVINGTON, GEORGIA,

JONES & MORRIS.....Proprietors.

KEEP always on hand, good turn-outs, fast horses and careful drivers. Persons wishing to go in the country, or to any inland town, will find it to their interest to give us a call. Stock well taken care of when entrusted to our care. Stock on hand for sale, at all times. sep15—d2m

NOTICE.

Stockholders G. W. R. R. Co

BY resolution of the Board of Directors, it was this day ordered that an installment of ten per cent. be collected from the stockholders of the G. W. R. R. Co., on the tenth day of October next, another installment of ten per cent. on the tenth day of November next, another installment of ten per cent. on the tenth day of December next, and another installment of ten per cent. on the tenth day of January next.

W. P. ORME, Secretary.
September 28th, 1872—sep28-d2m

Railroads.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.00 o'clock, A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	4.40 " P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 " P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6.30 " P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.20 " P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.45 " A. M
Arrives at Augusta	6.00 " A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 40 P. M
Arrives Atlanta	9 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaves Atlanta	3.00 A M
Leaves Macon	8.00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	2.15 P M
Arrives at Macon	7.30 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	4.00 P M
Leaves Macon	10.30 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.00 P M
Arrives at Macon	9.45 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	10.00 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5.00 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8.30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	3.30 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4.05 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	11 00 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4.15 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1.10 P. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

Leaves Atlanta	5.00 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	10.50 P. M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	5.45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	2.30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	2.30 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7.15 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	8.30 A. M.
Leave Kingston	2.00 P. M.
Arrive at Rome	10.30 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8.30 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10.00 P. M.
Leave Kingston	2.00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	3.30 P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M.	9:30 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:27 P M.	5:32 A M
Arrive Nashville	12:50 A M.	1:05 P M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30 A M.	8:30 P M
Arrive Memphis	2:10 P M.	2:35 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30 P M
Arrive Hickman	12:30 P M.	12:01 A M
Arrive Union City	10:30 A M	10:30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m d t
Arrive St. Louis	10:15 P M	9:50 A M
Arrive Louisville	8:40 A M	9:55 P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leave Atlanta	7 18 A. M
Arrives at West-Point	11 43 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	3 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leave Atlanta	7 05 P M
Arrives at West-Point	11 50 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 10 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 50 A M

Air-Line Railroad.

Leave Atlanta	6 00 A M
Arrive at End of Track	11 38 A M
Leaves End of Track	2 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	7 37 P M

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

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On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

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Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

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ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

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Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

P. PEEL. C. W. SAMTOWER.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

Griffin, Georgia,

LEE & HIGHTOWER, Prop'tors

PERSONS visiting the Indian Springs, during the summer, will find it to their interest to call on us, in the way of the most pleasant route.

BETTER TURNOUTS,

Careful Drivers and Quicker Time. We are prepared to furnish anything in the Livery line, at the shortest notice and reasonable terms.

apr21—dtf

THE KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

HAS still Forty Rooms left, (lately furnished) for Summer visitors, for whom every accommodation will be provided, as also Hops and amusements.

FLETCHER & TEWKES, Proprietors.
June25-dtf

Divorced.

MY FRIENDS and former patrons will please recollect that I am, and now in many way connected with the Plantation Publishing Company, but am employed by W. A. Hemphill, & Co., as my principal BINDERY. THE LOCOMOTIVE PRESS IS well adapted to do all kinds of work in the Binding or Printing line, and I shall be glad to have the favors of my friends to follow me.

aug21-dtf WM. H. HAMLETT.

M. N. ROGERS. W. H. GRUBBS

M. N. ROGERS & CO.,

(Successors to Rogers, Mayo & Co. & Grubbs.)

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DEALERS are invited to inspect our stock. Our TRADE is confined to the COTTON STATES, our Goods are especially adapted to the wants of the Southern people.

MR. W. T. BURUS, late Marshall & Burus, Charleston, S. C., is connected with us, will be glad to see his former patrons and friends.

Orders solicited. We give them with fidelity, and their orders the right to return goods not satisfactory at our expense. july14—d3m

Hotels.

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The outward trains from Macon dine at Smithville, and the traveling public will find at this House first-class accommodations. Give him a call. june6—dtf

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

Dr MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn.....Georgia.

☞ Board per Day $2...$3

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Three trains breakfast daily. may18—dtf

HEARD HOUSE,

LaGrange.....Georgia.

BY GEORGE C. HEARD.

THIS House has been recently thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The tables always supplies with the best the market affords. Porters will be found at the Depot on every arrival of the Trains to take charge of baggage. feom2-dtf

CHOICE HOTEL.

Corner Broad and Bridge Streets,

ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

Situated in the business part of the city.

Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.

dec4-tf LEON A. CAMP, Clerk.

NEW HOTEL,

PALMETTO, - - GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

Is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan18-dtf W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov21-dtf

ECKLES HOUSE

AND

LIVERY STABLE,

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

Rates of Board:

Single Meal	50 cents	Per Day	$2 00
Per Week	$8 00	Per Month	30 00

Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
June6-dtf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

(Near the Court House and Depot)

GADSDEN.....ALABAMA.

Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$3 00 per day single meals fifty cents. nov19-dtf

TIBBS HOUSE,

Dalton, Ga.

L. B. STONE. J. B. WIMBERLY.

dec3-dtf

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA,

W. R. STILLWELL, Proprietor

may18—dtf

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,

KINGSTON.....GEORGIA.

June18-dtf

BACON HOUSE,

LEXINGTON.....GEORGIA

JOHN W. BACON, Proprietor.

A REGULAR Two-Horse Hack will attend every day, to convey passengers from the Railroad to and from Lexington, Ga. sep11-dtf

GLOBE HOTEL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,

HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.

Travelers will find at this House a regular

OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,

And board as cheap as could be asked for.

The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.

Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.

I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.

June9-dtf W. J. BORN, Proprietor.

Pratt House,

(Formerly Brown House,)

Cuthbert.....Georgia.

T. J. PRATT, Proprietor.

HACKS in attendance upon all trains, and no pains spared to make guests comfortable. march5—dtf

Wayside House,

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA,

IS now open for the reception of guests together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable by

A. J. HEALAN & LADY.

feb28—dtf

SASSEEN HOUSE,

(Formerly United States Hotel,)

CORNER ALABAMA AND PRYOR STREETS

Atlanta, Georgia.

E. R. SASSEEN, Agent.....Proprietor

☞ Terms—Transient Boarders, per day, $2 Single meal and lodging, 50 cents, sep26-dtf

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston.....Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first-class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.

sep10-dtf H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

WILEY JONES.....Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor flatters himself, from his long experience in the business, that he can and will give general satisfaction. The house is kept open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. The Omnibus meets all night trains, and attentive porters are at the depot for the house. apr30—dtf

Madison House,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable. FISH & MORGAN, apr13—dtf Proprietors

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH,

(Successor to R. THOM.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards of the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call and he guarantees to give entire satisfaction.

THE PYE HOUSE,

(NEW HOTEL.)

Forsyth, Georgia,

WILLIAM SCARBOROUGH, Proprietor

Board per Day, $2 50; Day Board, $10 00; Board and lodging $20 00. may26 d7m.

McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.,

L. P Thomas, Proprietor.

apr11—dtf

THE TRAMMELL HOUSE,

GAINESVILLE, GA.,

J. G. TRAMMELL & SON,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their new brick hotel, situated within one hundred yards of the Air-Line Depot, and the healthy parts of several fine Mineral Springs, two or three, is now open, or their accommodation at changes as low as the times will admit of.

Parties in quest of health or pleasure will find both at this House, where every attention will be given to their comfort and furtherance of their object.

A good Livery Stable is convenient to the House, where any description of vehicles can be procured, with good teams and careful drivers. april-dtf

Hammett House,

JONESBORO.....GEORGIA.

THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodelled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to give his patrons, Mrs. Hammett, Georgia, and Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto, is connected, with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.

dec20— jan15—dtf

THE

Atlanta Constitution

DEMOCRATIC,

DAILY AND WEEKLY,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

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—AND—

DECISIONS.

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From all quarters of the Globe, including

MARKETS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

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IS A SPECIALTY.

Letters from Washington,

Political, Literary and Fashion Letters.

No citizen of Georgia should be without the OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, published at the Capital, the fountain head of Political and General Intelligence.

No family should be without the LOCAL PAPER and OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE GOVERNMENT, issued at the Capital.

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And paper to the getter up.

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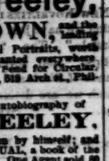

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